

PRICE TWO CENTS

FOR \$1.98.

FOR \$1.98.

STATE NEWS. REP. F. O. MACARTNEY

It is the desire of the publishers that the Haverhill Social Democrat reflect as much as possible the movement for Social Democracy throughout the state, and branches are therefore invited to send, through regular correspondents, reports of the movement in their various localities. Correspondence should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week.

NOTICE

The Social Democrat will publish the votes received by the party's candidates for representatives and senator just as soon as the correspondents send in reports and this is requested to be done at once.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS GAIN IN WHITMAN.

Whitman, Nov. 7.—The election in this town assumed a notable aspect from the unexpected development in the Social Democratic vote.

Crane received 241 votes; Paine had a total of 157; Porter, the Social Democrat candidate for governor, received almost 50 more votes than Mr. Paine, his total being 201.

These conditions, however, did not show the full strength, but this came out in the contest for election to the legislature, in which N. D. Gillespie, Social Democrat, received a greater number of votes than either his republican or his democratic opponent.

In Whitman Mr. Gillespie received 335 votes. W. S. O'Brien, rep., in Whitman received 324, and C. E. Nash, dem., 112. Gillespie ran behind in Abington, the other town in this district, and O'Brien was elected by 121 votes.

QUINCY.

Quincy, Nov. 7.—The greatest surprise connected with the election was the big vote polled by the Social Democratic candidates for the legislature; Messrs. Halvosa and Lamb. The former polled the extraordinary vote of 637 and the latter 467. The vote of the fifth Norfolk district in which Halvosa and Lamb ran was as follows:

Cahn, democrat 1208
Halvosa, Social Democrat 637
Jordan, democrat 406
Lamb, Social Democrat 467
Sheppard, republican 1276
Sprague, republican 1296

Brockton, Nov. 7.—The feature of today's vote was the remarkable showing made by the Social Democratic party, who captured more votes for the state ticket, governor and auditor, excepted, than did the straight democrats. The vote was nearly 1900 larger than last year. The democrats held their own. The Social Democrats drew from the republicans and took all the gains. In precinct A, ward 3, the social democrats carried the precinct for every office on the ticket.

Wards—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

*Candidates for re-election.

TIMELY WORDS FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Editor Haverhill Social Democrat: As the smoke of the recent political battle in Massachusetts clears away that part of the fight waged in Haverhill demands more than passing attention. A leading republican journal recently said: "The political center of the state."

On the one hand there was arrayed all the combined skill and power of the two great parties, both using every trick, every device and every art that comes of a score and a half years of practice, all of the individual influence in your city, together with all of the influence and cunning of every corporation headed by the greatest of New England railroad companies, while on the other side were simply working men with but one year of political experience behind them.

Looked at from this point of view the result of your battle is simply amazing. A gain of 100 per cent. in your vote in the face of such odds is something of which you should be proud indeed. Rest assured that it rouses the courage and strengthens the purpose of every Socialist working man everywhere in America.

We learn, too, that the great party opposed to trusts—the democratic party—has joined a tract in your city—having united with the republicans in the trust that the combination can beat Mayor Chase next December. The republican party, the democratic party, and all the persons in favor of the corporations, the world, the flesh, and the devil! How proud the leaders and their followers must be of their combination against you!

What a spectacle they present after all their professions of love for the working man. Your battle is not for yourselves alone, but every vote you poll is one cast for the emancipation of labor everywhere. Let that thought go with you until the end.

DANIEL FISHER, Secretary State Committee, S. D. P. of New Hampshire.

Exeter, N. H., Nov. 8, 99.

Tells How It Was Done at Rockland. The Result to Persistent Work and Indomitable Perseverance

Rockland, Mass., Nov. 9, 1899.

To the Haverhill Social Democrat:

I rejoice in the victory at Haverhill. For it has been a victory.

A gain of 1000 votes for the head of the ticket, and the battle royal given to the combined forces—the Democratic-Republican forces—shows that the political division into two camps, Socialist and Capitalist, has been made—the beginning of the end of Capitalism.

As regards Rockland, we have had a veritable landslide. Here too we have had to battle with allied Democratic and Republican forces.

The moneyed class was against us, the clergy, the two town papers, the so-called best and the palpably worst elements—all united to crush us.

Led by the Social Democratic party—the people, roused by the new truth, stung into action by class legislation, gave battle—and the allied powers were overwhelmed.

Rockland last year gave only 6 votes for the head of the ticket—this year she cast 249 votes. Hancock cast 30 and Hanson cast 11—a total of 290.

Vote for representative in district:

Harvell, Republican 601

MacCartney, S. D. P. 703

Bonney, Democratic 80

Rockland gave the Social Democratic party candidate 202 majority over the republican. This victory has been brought about by earnest work of Socialists for two years previous; the wisdom of the State Committee in concentrating attention upon the district, the good work done by speakers Carey, Chase, Porter, Harlow, Weatherly and Gibbs, the free circulation of literature, the thorough canvass by the members of the Rockland Branch, the indomitable perseverance, and wonderful energy displayed by a few of the comrades, with the staunch support given them by all of the members of the Branch.

It has been a victory of the people and if we prove true in the use of power conferred, it means the capture of the district by the Social Democracy, for the years to come.

Yours sincerely,

Frederic O. MacCartney.

Rep James F. Carey

Expresses His Opinion of the Election and Sees Good Cause For Congratulation.

To the Haverhill Social Democrat:

The voice of the working class has not been silenced. In the Massachusetts Legislature there are still two members who shall proclaim the rights and denounce the wrongs of the toilers of America. Behind them last year there was but 816 men in Haverhill, 3749 in Massachusetts, now they speak in the name of 1744 voters of this city and over 8000 in the state, and the democratic and republican parties by their combination against us stand before the people in their true light as the enemies of the working class and as the allies of Capitalism. Their combination must be kept up by them, the struggle they made must be continued every day, every week and every year; if they lay down their arms for a single instant they are lost, and instead of having only Haverhill to fight they have Rockland, Brockton, Whitman, Amesbury and Newburyport. The working men of Haverhill have no reason to be ashamed of the result. Raising the vote from 816 to 1744, in a single year is a magnificent victory and another victory like that and the Democratic-Republican combine is laid away forever.

The present with all its inequality, its woe, its poverty, its soul torture for the working class is theirs for they have the power, but the future based upon equality and brotherhood with its social peace and order, smiled upon by justice, manifest in the Co-operative Commonwealth is ours. In the realization of this, in the onward march

of the working class towards their emancipation, let no heart grow faint with longing for the coming day. Cry out in the very teeth of Capitalism our defiance. Remember "we have naught to lose but our chains, we have a world to gain."

—JAMES F. CAREY.

HAS AMERICA THE "MAN WITH THE HOE"

By Jas. T. Van Rensselaer.

(On Sunday, Sept. 24, there appeared in the Los Angeles Times an article by the pen of the Rev. Robert J. Burdette, ridiculing the idea that America possessed "the man with the hoe." The following reply appeared in the columns of the Los Angeles Herald.)

The other day I ran across the following paragraph in the New York Churchman of Sept. 16:

"There was something very striking and very sad withal in that bit of news in an obscure corner of the New York dailies last week which told of a girl found wandering homeless and sick in body and heart in upper New York. They took her to a hospital. She could speak, but it was in a language that none could understand, even in that polyglot region. In the morning she was found dead, hung to a bedpost with bedticking. Think what blank despair is in this simple chronicle!"

Now, Mr. Markham, with a depth of meaning and suggestiveness which has never been surpassed, states the cause of why that poor girl and millions of others today "are found wandering homeless and sick in body and heart" all over the world. "She could speak, but it was in a language that none could understand."

In the morning she was found dead, hung to a bedpost with bedticking. Think what blank despair is in this simple chronicle!"

Bowed by the weight of centuries she leans Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground, The emptiness of ages in her face. And on her back the burden of the world.

Who made her head to rapture and despair A thing that grieves not and that never hopes. Stolid and stunned, a sister to the ox?

Who loosened and let down this brutal jaw Whose breath blew out the light within her brain?

Now, I want to bring home to your readers the force of Markham's lines in relation to the true conditions existing in the United States today.

From some determining economic cause there has been an average decline in price since 1870 in a majority of the world's commodities from 30 to 40 per cent. Since 1891 cotton, wheat, iron, copper, wool, hides, leather and petroleum have touched the lowest prices of the century. Viewed from an agricultural point of view, this has resulted in more than one-half of our farmers now occupying together only one-fifth of the soil, while less than one-half occupy four-fifths. One evidence as to how our American farmers are becoming victims of private enterprise is to fully the same extent as the workman, the retail merchant and the small employer.

Are these the things the Lord God made and gave To have dominion over sea and land; To trace the stars and search the heavens for power?

To feel the passing of Eternity? Is this the dream He dreamed who shaped the stars And pillared the blue firmament with light?

Down all the stretch of Hell to its last gulf There is no shape more terrible than this— More tongueless with censure of the world's bling greed, More fraught with menace to the universe.

Now, where are these men going? If we look carefully into the question we shall find that where at the beginning of the nineteenth century only four Americans out of every hundred lived in cities, in 1890 twenty-seven out of every hundred were city people. Therefore, at this rate of increase, more than one-half of the population will be in our cities within fifty years. The "man with the hoe" is moving to the city.

In his essay on "The Present Distribution of Wealth in the United States," Dr. Charles B. Spahr says: "We can hardly escape the conclusion that the average wealth of families in the country districts does not exceed \$2,250, while the average wealth in the cities does not exceed \$2,000. When American political parties shall again divide upon issues vitally affecting the distribution of wealth, the clearly marked line of division will not be between east and west, but between city and country. More than was the south before the war, the cities are everywhere the strongholds of the rich; more than was the north before the war, the country districts are everywhere the strongholds of the middle classes. For as will be seen, not only is the wealth of the cities far greater than that of the cities far greater than that of the country districts, but that wealth is in far lower hands."

It is in the city then that we find the greatest amount of wealth and the greatest degree of poverty; those terrible contrasts which form a large part of the problem of the city.

Let me bring this home by comparing the incomes of two families living in Greater New York. In Helen Campbell's "Prisoners of Poverty" we find the living expenses of a mother and daughter "for one week given as follows:

Sugar, tomatoes, potatoes \$.25

Ten loaves, bread57

Coal, milk, clams27

Oil, paper, clams, potatoes21

Cabbage, bread, flour, rolls39

Total \$1.96

This was to be taken out of the monthly earnings of \$12.45, of which \$10 went toward the rent.

What a gulf between him and the seraphim!

Slave of the wheel of labor, what to him

Are Plato and the swine of Pleiades? What the long reaches of the peaks of the rift of dawn, the reddening of the rose?

Through his dread shape the suffering ages look; Time's tragedy is in the aching stoop;

Through his dread shape humanity betrayed, Plundered, profaned and disinherited, Cries protest to the Judges of the world. A protest that is also prophecy.

Compare this with the riches belonging to plain John D. Rockefeller, living in the same city, whose fortune is estimated as follows:

Present fortune \$200,000,000

Annual income 12,000,000

Monthly income 1,000,000

Daily income 41,000

Hourly income 1,712

Income every minute every day in the year \$8.54

Income every second48

Twenty-two dollars and ninety-five cents a month. Contrast that with Mr. Rockefeller's \$28.51 coming to him every minute, every day in the year, coming to him almost as you read this sentence!

The chief point to be now considered is: What is the family life in our cities? It has long been our boast that the home, the family, were the rallying points of civilization. The philosopher, Hobbes, said that the basis of the state is the human family. But the family is not only the basis of the state, it is the preserver of its life. The preservation of the family, then, is necessary for the life of the state itself.

In answering this question, let us turn to an article in the June Atlantic, by Jacob A. Riis, entitled, "The Tenement House Blight." In this Mr. Riis points out that 60 per cent—1 have seen it put by others as high as 80 per cent—of the population of New York live in 40,000 tenements.

In 1850, says he, the average number of person to each dwelling in New York was 16.37. In 1890 it was 11.52; in 1895, according to the police census, 21.2. The census of 1900 will show the crowding to have gone on at an equal if not a greater rate. The police census of 1895 showed that a block bounded by Canal, Hester, Eldridge and Forsyth street, size, 275 by 200, contained a population of 2,628, of a rate per acre of 1,526 persons. Another block, bounded by Stanton Houston, Attorney and Ridge streets, size 200 by 200, contained a population of 2,244, or a rate per acre of 1,174.

Think of a plot of ground 375x200 providing a permanent home for 2,628 persons, giving each a space of twenty-seven square feet! But even so scanty a provision is partial when the facts are more closely examined. Twenty families, composed of 100, sometimes with lodgers, 150, in a single twenty-five foot dwelling are common.

The law requires 600 cubic feet for every inmate, writes the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, and the provisions of the sanitary code are excellent, twenty years in advance of continental legislation, but political influences paralyze their enforcement. In a room 12x8 and 5 1-2 feet high it was found that nine persons slept and prepared their food; less than sixty cubic feet for each inmate. In another room, located in a dark cellar, without screens or partitions, were huddled together two men with their wives and a girl of 11, two single men and a boy of 17, two women and four boys—8, 10, 11 and 15 years old—fourteen persons in all.

O masters, lords and rulers in all lands, Is the handiwork you give to God, This monstrous thing distorted and soul-quenched?

How will you ever straighten up this shape? Give back the upward looking and the light? Rebuild in it the music and the dream? Touch it again with immortality? Make right the immortal inmates, Perfidious wrongs, immedicable woes?

It is almost impossible to delineate the physical, mental and moral degeneracy that festers in well-nigh hopeless corruption in such a city as London, but read the following account "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London":

"Few have any conception of what these pestiferous rookeries are, where tens of thousands are crowded together amidst horrors which call to mind what we have heard of the middle passage of the slave ship. You have way along dark and filthy passages swarming with vermin. Eight square feet is about the average size of very many of these rooms. Walls and ceilings are black with the accretions of filth which have gathered upon them through long years of neglect. Every room in these rotten and reeking tenement houses contains a family, often 10. In one cellar a sanitary inspector reports a father, mother, three children and four pigs. Here are seven people living in one underground kitchen and a little dead child lying in the same room. In another apartment nine brothers and sisters, from 29 years of age downward, live and sleep together. Here is a mother who turns her children into the street early in the evening because she lets her room for immoral purposes until long after midnight, when the poor little wretches creep back again—if they have not found some miserable shelter elsewhere. There are men and women who live and die, day by day, in their wretched single room, sharing all the family trouble, enduring the hunger and the cold and winter without hope, without a single ray of comfort, until God certifies their staring eyes with the merciful film of death."

O masters, lords and rulers in all lands, How will the Future reckon with this Man? How answer his brute question in that hour When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the world? How will it be with kingdoms and with kings— With those who shaped him to the thing he is— When this dumb Terror shall reply to God, After the silence of the centuries? —Social Democratic Herald.

Leslie's Dry Goods Store

FOR SATURDAY and MONDAY and ALL NEXT WEEK

WE SHALL OFFER Special Bargains IN ALL LINES OF GOODS.

We offer in Particular Our New WAVERLY SEWING MACHINE like cut at \$17.50 with 50 cents Rebate to anyone bringing this Ad.



This Machine is fully warranted and is a fine, smooth running Machine and will do just as good work as a high priced machine.

LAMPS—If you are looking for Lamps you will find a beautiful assortment in Our Front Basement salesroom.

WRAPPERS—We are showing an immense line of Wrappers in Flamelette Goods at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75.

Percale and Print Wrappers at Very Low Prices.

Send us a Postal with your name and address on it and we will Send you each month FREE Our New Magazine "Modes and Fashions," a very interesting November number is now ready.

A Chiffonier



With a Toilet Mirror now frequently take the place of a Bureau or Dressing Case; especially when additional drawer room is wanted. We have 30 Styles in all woods and finishes ranging in price from

\$5 to \$25, Cash or Easy Payments

F. E. TUCKER, 132-136 Merrimack St.

Chilly Winds

Causes One To Think of Heavier Underwear Why not Take a Look Through Our Large and Carefully Selected Line and See if we can't please You

J. W. Coddair, Lafayette Square Grocery.

KING ARTHUR FLOUR, 5.50 PILLSBURY'S BEST, 5.00 LEADER FLOUR, 5.00 ST. LOUIS, 4.50 5 BUSHEL LOTS POTATOES, 55c BEST CANNED TOMATOES, 90c dozen BEST CANNED CORN, 90c dozen

J. W. Coddair, Lafayette Square Grocery.

Special This Week. \$7.50

DOUBLE BREASTED FLEECE LINED 50c ALSO DERBY RIBBED IN VARIOUS SHADES 50c.

JOHN F. CARTER, Leading Hatter and Furnisher, 19 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Seavy Brothers, COR. EMERSON AND OAK STS. People Telephone 514.



IF YOU WANT A GOOD SHOE for \$2.00 buy the FRANKLIN

If you want an extra good shoe buy the CROSSET at \$3.50.

We also have the famous M. A. Packard's shoes for \$3.00 and \$3.50.

S. J. BRASSEUR, 13 Essex Street

We Want Your Trade HATS AT FACTORY PRICES. \$3.00 Hat for \$2.00. \$2.50 Hat for \$1.47.

DANBURY HAT CO. 13 Emerson Street.

SMOKE "THE DEBS" BEST 5 CENT CIGAR

If you want a 10 cent Smoke, TRY THE Twentieth Century.

Just Received Something You Want Rock, Rye & Honey

JUST THE THING FOR A COLD. One half pint \$.20 Pint40 Quart60

A full line of fine liquor. The best 5c cigar in the city. Pilsner Imported Lager on draught.

FRANK P. KEIF, 179 MERRIMACK ST., Haverhill, Mass.

Read The Social Democratic Herald

NATIONAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Send subscriptions to Theodore Debs 126 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. or office of Haverhill Social Democrat.

YEARLY 50 CENTS. SIX MONTHS 25 CENTS.

